

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the conditions precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used with in one year:

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 6, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play, JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

Cannot Be Compromised.

IT MAY cost time, money and, possibly, though we hope not, bloodshed to re-establish in this country certain old-fashioned principles now conspicuous by their systematic and widespread violation, but it will be done. Among them are: The right of labor to strike for better conditions when it sees fit. This, once disputed, is now generally conceded. The right of other men to take in peace and in freedom from molestation the places which strikers voluntarily quit. The right of property to protect itself. The right of free expression of opinion or belief; the right to come and go without let or hindrance, and the right of the employer to have some voice in the conduct of his business.

Denial of any of these rights is an attack upon the character of American institutions, quite as vicious as if it were by armed force for the declared purpose of overthrowing the government. Denial by action is even worse than denial by speech. Throughout a large portion of the anthracite region today there is in evidence a systematic attempt to nullify one or more of these rights. This far the turbulent spirit which usually manifests itself upon such occasions has been kept from wholesale clash with officers of the law, though it has broken out in a large number of minor acts of lawlessness, some of them shockingly unmindful of justice and fair play. But the fact that a condition of this kind can be worked up and a great burden put upon the peaceful industry and commerce of an entire community without protest on the part of those who suffer most, and in instances it would seem almost by their connivance, indicates a larger patience or a feebler courage among our citizenship than in earlier years. It must be the former, not the latter.

Some things can be compromised. Wages can be. Hours of work can be. No employer of intelligence wishes to let a few cents a day in wages or a few minutes of working time stand between him and the orderly conduct of his business. If conditions will permit, he will concede before he will permit a strike, knowing what that costs. But the principles mentioned above cannot be arbitrated nor compromised, for they are fundamental. They must be sustained at any and every cost. The candid, thinking opinion of the country sees this and is willing to meet the issue whenever and wherever it arises.

If ever a faithful body of workers deserved adequate compensation, it is the public school teachers of Scranton. The Board of Control can well afford to vote an increase of salary.

Figures Which Are Eloquent.

THE COMMANDING position of the United States in the production and manufacture of iron and steel is illustrated by some figures published in the London Commercial Intelligence, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The world's total product of pig iron in 1901, it says, amounted to 40,408,000 tons, of which the United States contributed 15,878,000 tons; Germany, 7,682,000 tons; Russia, 3,100,000 tons; France, 2,382,000 tons, and the remainder of the world, 3,655,000 tons. Comparing the product of 1901 with that of the annual average for the five-year period 1896-70, it will be seen that the United States has increased its iron and steel output far more rapidly than any other nation, the figures being: United States, from 1,464,000 tons to 15,878,000 tons, an increase of 985 per cent.; United Kingdom, from 5,133,000 tons to 7,750,000 tons, an increase of 51 per cent.; Germany, from 1,226,000 tons to 7,682,000 tons, an increase of 525 per cent.; and the entire world, exclusive of the countries mentioned, from 2,710,000 tons to 9,117,000 tons, an increase of 236 per cent. An even more noticeable feature of this growth, pointed out by the authority from which these figures are quoted, is the steady and enormous growth of the production of the world's product supplied by the United States and the equally rapid decline in the position held by Great Britain. Thirty-five years ago the United Kingdom produced practically one-half of the world's pig iron, while the United States produced

less than one-seventh of the total; whereas, in 1901, the United States stood first in its proportion of the total, contributing practically four-tenths, as against less than two-tenths by the United Kingdom, and about the same share by Germany.

In the five-year period 1896-70, the world's per capita consumption of pig iron was 17 pounds; in 1901, it was 57 pounds; while in the latter year the United States consumed 455 pounds per capita, and the United Kingdom, 350 pounds per capita. The effect of this remarkable increase in the production of iron in the United States has been strongly marked in its relation to our foreign commerce. Imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1892 amounted to \$2,978,887 and formed 9.3 per cent. of the total imports; in 1901 they had fallen to \$1,874,789 and formed but 2.2 per cent. of the total imports. On the other hand, our exports of iron and steel manufactures have grown during the same time from \$20,748,206 in 1892, to \$117,318,320 in 1901. They formed in 1892 about 3 per cent. of the total exports, and 15 per cent. of the manufactures exported; while in 1901 they formed 8 per cent. of the total exports and 28 per cent. of the manufactures exported.

This is a statistical vindication of Protection and sound money which our Democratic friends should preserve for reference.

A condition of affairs which denies to any man the uninterrupted exercise of his right to work when that suits him offers, or which, when, in spite of interruptions, he exercises that right, retaliates with mean persecution of his wife and children is un-American and intolerable.

At Tuskegee.

IN COMMEMORATION of the 21st commencement exercises at Booker Washington's Industrial school at Tuskegee, the Montgomery Advertiser on Memorial day printed a most instructive review of the school's work. While some of the facts presented in this review are more or less familiar to northern readers, they merit repetition.

Twenty-one years ago the Tuskegee school had one teacher and thirty pupils, with no grounds or buildings. The graduates now number 461, while it has given more or less instruction to over 5,000 others. They are in every southern and many of the northern states and the Advertiser adds, in almost every instance they are carrying out the Tuskegee idea of home getting, tax paying and materially helpful citizenship. The first class went out in 1885. One of the class founded a school of which she has been the head for fourteen years. This school has sent out sixty graduates, many of whom have also graduated at Tuskegee and are now successful tradesmen, business men, farmers and teachers.

One who graduated in 1892 founded a school in Wilcox county, Ala., on a plantation where he was born, which now has an attendance each year of 300 students, with a property of over \$30,000. Last year twenty-five teachers and superintendents were employed in this school. They carried on, by student labor, a farm, a sawmill, brickyard, wheelwright, blacksmith shop, printing office, carpenter and paint shop, laundry, cooking school and sewing rooms. Nearly all these teachers were Tuskegee graduates. This school has sent out seventeen graduates, and every one of them is honorably employed in developing the best interest of Wilcox county. The number of these schools with Tuskegee graduates at the head of them is now seventeen; thirteen of these were founded by them. They are in eight different states, eight in Alabama, one in Florida, two in Georgia, one in South Carolina, two in Louisiana, one in Virginia, one in Tennessee and one in Kansas. Various graduates have their eye on other states and it will not be long before there will not be a single southern state that has not a real Tuskegee school.

At Tuskegee the past year the enrollment amounted to 1300 in the normal department, 500 young men, 400 young women, representing thirty different states and territories and five foreign countries. Besides these the kindergarten and training school enrolled 232, the Tuskegee town night school, 121, making a total enrollment, for the year of 1,743. The social settlement school, on the Thompson plantation, supervised by Mrs. Washington and taught by a Tuskegee graduate, would bring the number up to 1800. It has required 125 officers and teachers to carry on this work.

The children in the training school have been taught carpentry, cooking, sewing and gardening. Many of the students in the night school are married people, often the husband and wife coming to school together; others are young men and women of the town, who are unable to go to school during the day. They have been taught bricklaying, carpentry, sewing, cooking and housekeeping. Some who are employed as servants and unable to come at night form an afternoon class and receive instruction at such hours as their services are not needed. All of this town work and the social settlement work is really the outcome of Mrs. Washington's efforts begun on a small scale some years ago, for the women and girls who were accustomed to lounge about the streets of Tuskegee, on Saturdays. "The changes in the city of Tuskegee are simply remarkable," the Advertiser says. "The number of new and comfortable homes built by the colored people in the vicinity of Tuskegee and in the city itself is very large."

A few items taken from the Advertiser's article will give some idea of the magnitude of the work done by the students during the past year. They made 2,128,223 bricks. Of these they have laid 1,843,566. The school sold 284,657 to outside parties. They cultivated about 800 acres of land. They saved from the logs 200,000 feet of lumber, a large part of which has been worked up into furniture, wagons, buggies, wheelbarrows and house trimmings of various kinds. They cut 250,000 laths and dressed 300,000 feet of lumber. The printing office did over \$8,000 worth of work during the year, and made a profit to the school of nearly \$700 over all expenses. The bricklayers and plasterers have done a business covering \$22,000 for labor and materials. The brick-making for this school and surrounding country now requires the constant operation of two large machines, capable of over 20,000 bricks each per day, and one yard, operated by hand. This is in marked contrast with the heroic struggles in the brick yard of twenty years ago, as related in Mr. Washington's book, "Up from Slavery." The value of the buildings added by student labor this year is \$50,318.16. The shoeshop made 259 pairs of new shoes and repaired 1,197 pairs. The electrical division has installed 1,187 lights. The harness shop did \$1,359 worth of work. The machine shop and foundry have done a vast amount of work this year in connection with the new heating plant and steam works, and the keeping in repair of six steam engines located on the grounds besides the repair work of a large area of country, there being no other machine shop or foundry nearer than thirty miles. Over seventy students have done work in this line. The work done has run from \$700 to \$1,100 per month. The blacksmith shop has done about \$2,500 worth of work. A great deal of labor has gone to the farm and miscellaneous work of the school. The students have paid in labor toward their expenses \$78,331.67; in cash \$15,817.78.

The class that graduated recently numbers thirty-five—twenty-two boys and thirteen girls. They represent 11 states—Alabama, 15; California, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 4; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Kentucky, 3; West Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 1. Six are from Tuskegee. All have had thorough drill in some useful industry. Five are graduates in agriculture, one in tin-smithing, one in harnessmaking and carriage trimming, three in dressmaking, one in tailoring, one in dentistry, six in laundering and cooking, one in cooking, one in laundering, two in nurse training, one in saw-milling, one in blacksmithing, one from the machine shop, one in printing. Others have received instruction in various trades and will return next year as post graduates and finish them. All will find immediate employment with an employing capacity far beyond what they possessed when they came to the school. The girls of the class have had large practical training in housekeeping this year. They have lived, four at a time, in a small building called a "practice home," where they have kept house in every detail, doing their own washing, scrubbing, cooking and having the entire care of the house. Each of the four girls serves a week at a time at each kind of work. The entire expense through the year for board, fuel and lights has been 70 cents each per week.

A committee of the London school board has been studying the school's methods with a view to their introduction in the British colonies. And the man whose work all this very imperfectly describes is held by many to be a fit companion to the table of the president of the United States. What a strange idea of values!

The Democratic editors are trying hard to extract comfort from the fact that Monday's election in Oregon resulted in the choice of a Democratic governor. They had it convenient to forget that both the Republican candidates for congress, who ran flatly on the platform that the Philippines should be retained indefinitely as American territory, were re-elected by majorities in excess of those cast in 1900, presidential year. The defeat of the Republican candidate for governor had no national significance. It was the result of a factional quarrel for control of the state party machine. The vote on congressmen, however, directly and clearly registered the opinion of the people concerning the national administration and its policy in the Philippines. If our Democratic friends can derive comfort from it and encouragement for continued resistance to manifest destiny they are cordially welcome.

The president of the United States is a man of immense power when he sees fit to exercise it, but we do not believe that even he has power enough to avert a decisive settlement of the issues now vexing the anthracite industry and the people dependent upon it. Furthermore, he has troubles of his own.

It is pleasing to note that General Kitchener's war of prize money will be of sufficient dimensions to enable him to keep his titles and decorations well burnished.

The hero of the Transvaal is also to be congratulated upon the fact that the difficulty in finding words to rhyme with Kitchener will no doubt restrain the poets.

Little encouragement has been offered thus far for the political prophets who are engaged in drawing Hon. David Hill's presidential horoscope.

The declaration of principles by the Hoosier Democracy at Indianapolis the other day was, as expected, reminiscentially fault-finding.

The lack of intelligence leads to the suspicion that some one must have kidnapped Ellen Stone's press bureau.

King Edward would be able to sleep peacefully these nights if it were not for Bourke Cockran.

Suppose the mines should flood. Whose loss in the long run would be the keenest?

The signs are multiplying that John Elkin has next week's nomination riveted.

IF NOT, WHY NOT? Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The following statement appears in the Times: "Several of them (coal and iron policemen) were boarding at one of the hotels, but when it was discovered who they were, they were told to seek other quarters." The same paper also states that Mr. Mitchell traveled on the Delaware and Hudson. I cannot see why the railroads cannot as rightly refuse to carry labor agitators as hotels to house officers of the law. Yours truly, G. G. Hopkins, Jr. Scranton, June 4.

ONE MINER'S VIEWS.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: I have worked in the anthracite coal mines for twenty years. Like the rest of my fellow miners I am at present "out on strike." I am not weak-kneed, but at the same time, all things considered, I do not really know what I am out on strike for. I am a miner pure and simple and the eight-hour demand, when granted by the companies will not better my condition in any particular. This being so, the only question at issue is the question of the weight of the coal mined by the miner. I work for one of the larger companies and cannot in the honest, truthful manner say that I have ever been cheated in the weighing of my cars.

Granted that the demands made on the companies are just, why is it that miners in the soft coal fields are not only working under the very best of conditions, but the organization of which they are members is threatened, but are allowed to ship their production or a part of it into the very center of the anthracite markets thereby strengthening the hands of the anthracite coal companies? The engineers, the men and pumpmen are the ones who will be benefited by the eight-hour movement, yet, in the large company mines many of them refuse to join in the strike movement.

The foreign element are leaving for their homes across the sea, where they can live cheap and enjoy themselves, while men who have large families and little homes and an ambition to educate their young are forced to remain at home and do the fighting. Not only this, but when this same foreign element returns they bring with them an array of other emigrants who create a surplus of labor and make it a hardship for men who have a love of country inborn in their blood. The foreign element care little for this country or its institutions. They live cheap and hoard their surplus. Not so with men of my class who are imbued with the honest ambition to educate our young, own our homes and live in a decent American fashion. A strike under any circumstances is a great hardship. It plunges us in debt. It endangers the homes of many who are trying to acquire them in an honest way by paying for them monthly, but harder than all else, is the mother's goodbye to her son, maybe twenty or twenty-one years old, who is forced out in the world through circumstances over which he has no control. It means in many instances the breaking up, in a great measure, of happy homes, so many see her boy again, or more than likely they will meet on other shores. The mother's goodbye to her son, maybe twenty or twenty-one years old, who is forced out in the world through circumstances over which he has no control. It means in many instances the breaking up, in a great measure, of happy homes, so many see her boy again, or more than likely they will meet on other shores.

Experience is the greatest teacher. It may be that in time we may gather wisdom and consider matters of the importance of this strike in a serious, thoughtful way and not be so much in a rush into anything that is not well considered. —Miner. Scranton, June 4.

Fatal Family Quarrel.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, June 5.—Oscar Webb, colored, during a family quarrel today, shot and instantly killed his wife and her mother in Germantown, a suburb of this city. He then turned the revolver on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

Dr. Warfield Ill.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Boston, June 5.—Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, president of Lafayette college, is seriously ill. Only the nurses and physicians are allowed in his room. He will not be able to attend the commencement exercises.

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY ARTICLE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY. FOR SALE BUGGIES and WAGONS of all kinds; also Houses and Building Lots at bargains. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at M. T. KELLER, Lackawanna Carriage Works.

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Dealers in PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION Home Office, 205-200 Mears Building. We are maturing shares each month which show a net gain to the investor of about 12 per cent. We loan money. We also issue FULL PAID STOCK \$100.00 per share, interest payable semi-annually. ALBERT BALL, Secretary.

E. JOSEPH KUETTEL.

rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc. PETER STIPP, General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone, Cementing, etc., a specialty. Telephone 2562. Office, 327 Washington avenue.

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. HOTEL SOTHERN On Virginia avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City. Within a few yards of the Famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk and in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences, elevator to street level, hot and cold baths. Table excellent. Accommodations for three hundred. Terms moderate. Write for booklet. N. B. BOWHILL.

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New Jersey avenue and the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Finest high-class family hotel on the Atlantic Coast. Cuisine the best. Write for booklet. H. S. STEVENS.

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Kentucky ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. Open all the year. Sun Parlor, Elevator and all modern improvements. Special Spring Rates. CHAS. BUNRE, Prop.

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ALWAYS BUST.



Spring and Summer Oxford and Boots that cost the mind and comfort the feet. Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

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Summer Furniture The Largest and most artistic line ever shown in the city.

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Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Properly fitted by an expert optician.

From \$1.00 Up

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Do You Know?

Not our fault if you don't know that the BEST FLOUR is the celebrated

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We Wholesale it. Dickson Mill & Grain Co., Scranton and Olyphant.



THE EXPERIENCES OF PA

A Series of delightful sketches just issued by the Lackawanna Railroad. These sketches are contained in a handsomely illustrated book called "Mountain and Lake Resorts," which describes some of the most attractive summer places in the East. Send 5 Cents in postage stamps to T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent, New York City, and a copy will be mailed you.

Complete Educations for the Work of a Few Months

Thirty-Three Scholarships (Value \$9,574) to be given in The Scranton Tribune's Great EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

Table with columns: Universities, Preparatory Schools, Music Business And Art. Lists various institutions and scholarship amounts.

Rules of the Contest.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription... \$ 50 1 Three months' subscription... 125 3 Six months' subscription... 250 6 One year's subscription... 500 12

Special Honor Prizes for June.

Two Special Honor Prizes are to be presented to the contestants securing the largest number of points during the month of June. Only points scored during June will be counted. First Prize—Ten Dollars in Gold. Second Prize—Five Dollars in Gold. Special Honor Prizes for July, August, September and October will be announced later.

Advertisement for HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for Dupont's Powder. Includes details about mining, blasting, and explosives.

Advertisement for EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES, listing JOHN B. SMITH & SON and E. W. MULLIGAN.

Advertisement for State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa., offering a course in education.

Advertisement for Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., offering thorough preparation in engineering and chemical professions.

Advertisement for a New Recitation Building, offering a course in recitation and other subjects.

Advertisement for Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., offering a wide range of elective studies.